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FEBRUARY MEETING, 1885.

The regular meeting was held on Thursday, the 12th instant; and in the absence of the President, it was called to order by Dr. ELLIS.

The record of the last meeting, read by the Secretary, was approved.

The accessions by gift to the Library during the past month were reported by the Librarian.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Mr. Deane, who was unable to be present, in which he announced that a new volume of Trumbull Papers was now ready for distribution, and also that he had prepared memoirs of the late Richard Frothingham and the late Samuel F. Haven.

Dr. ELLIS then spoke of the Rev. William Barry, D.D., recently deceased, who was a Corresponding Member, and the founder of the Chicago Historical Society.

Mr. C. C. SMITH moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Committee for Publishing the Trumbull Papers, and that they be requested to consider the expediency of preparing a second volume. The motion was adopted.

Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES presented, in the name of his daughter, Mrs. Turner Sargent, Bellin's "Maritime Atlas of Maps and Plans," in five volumes, the first of which relates to North America and the West India Islands; the "Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," in two folio volumes; and Napier's "Peninsular War," in five volumes. The thanks of the Society were voted for this gift.

Dr. ELLIS read a note from Mr. Samuel H. Russell, enclosing from Captain Nathaniel Spooner, of Boston, the following letter, written by his grandfather, describing the naval battle between the "Chesapeake" and the "Shannon" on June 1, 1813:—

BOSTON June 2nd 1813.

SON NATH^L, — This is to give you information of the capture of the U. States Frigate Chesepeak. Circumstances respecting it [were] as follows, viz, Yesterday morning a British Friggatt Supposed the Shannon

was seen off about 4 leagues to the North^d & East^d of the Light; at 12 merdⁿ the Chespe^k was under way with a pleasant breeze from the west^d. I happened to discover this from the State house and as I had a desire to see something of the transaction, & accordingly I proceeded down to India Street wharf, where we arrived in time to get on board a packet Sloop, which was just going off, on board of which were about 30 persons, & Tilley the Pilot commanded. We passed down the harbour and went out near Point Shirley or *pudding point*. When off the Graves the Chespe^k was abreast of us about a mile distant, the B. Frig^t about 5 leagues to the North^d & East^d. The Chespe^k sat all Sails except lower Steering Sails; the B. Frig^t was running to the East & South^d with Top G. sails &c. We followed with all dispatch, our Sloop sailing very well. At 4 P. m. the B. Frig^t was about 5 Leagues from us and the Chespe^k after her, about 2 Leagues. We then expected the B. Frig^t would not be brought to action, but the Chespe^k fired a gun and hoisted a white flag at her M. Top Galt. Royal Mast head with the motto, *Free Trade & Sailors rights* [and] the American Ensign at her Mizen Peake. About 15 minutes after this the B. Frig^t lay her main and mizen Topsail to the mast waiting for the Chesepeake who stood directly for her. At 6 P. m. the Action commenced, the wind being from the South^d, and a good leading Breeze. The Chespe^k was to the Windward & a heavy fire commenced which continued about 10 or 12 minutes and, as far as we could discover, the Ships were sometimes connecting, after which the firing of Cannon ceas^d and the Friggatts fell from each other some little distance, and lay with their Main & Mizen Topsails to the mast with their colours flying as usual. They continued in this Situation about 20 minutes, during which time we expected they were preparing to recommence the cannonading, but to our Surprise we saw the white flag of the Chesepeake & the Amerⁿ colours from the Mizen Peak hauled down, & an English Ensign hoisted at the Mizen Peak with the American under it; this was about 40 minutes after Six and we were then about 5 miles from them. At 20 minutes after 7, after a number of Boats had pai^d from Ship to Ship, they both Squaird their after yards and stood to the East^d. We then wore ship, & stood for Boston *light*, being then distant from it about 12 or 14 Leagues, Cape Ann Bearing as was judg^d, about N. W. by W. Thus you have the particulars of what I believe has been a very severe action and remarkably short; for the time of the firing of the first Shott untill they both bore away as I presume *for Hallifax*, was one hour and 20 minutes, *being 20 minutes past 7 P. M.*

Many are the oppinions of People here respecting the manner in which this action was conducted. My own oppinion is, that immediately after the first Broadside the Chesepeake boarded the B. Frig^t; that the B. F. was too powerfull for her, and put a number of men

on b^d the Chespe^k, when they fought Close quarters untill the Flagg was shifted, as before described, which was 20 minutes. The reason for my oppinion is this, that they would have recommenced their cannonade or the Colours of the Chesepeak would have been shifted, neither of which did occur for 20 minutes, the Ships lying with their Top^sl & main . . . to the mast a small distance from each other, the Chesepeake being to windward, nor was there any more Cannon fired. If my conjecture was right it must have been a most Sanguinary Scene and no doubt many very valuable lives lost. I had a good opportunity to observe them as we had a good Spy Glass on b^d and the weather was very fine. The Chespe^k nor the British F. did not appear to be injured in either their spars or riggen except the flying Jibb Boom of the B. F. which was broken.

We returned this day at 12 Merdⁿ, having had no sleep since night before last. Of course I hope to rest well this night.

John is very well and I hope will like his plans. My love to all, your mama in particular. Shall write you again soon.

Am yr. aff. father

N. SPOONER.

Cap^{tn} NATHL SPOONER Jr.
Plymouth.

Admiral PREBLE pointed out, on a Coast Survey chart of Massachusetts Bay, where the battle was fought, and then continued as follows : —

Mr. Spooner's letter, written the day after the battle between the "Chesapeake" and the "Shannon," is valuable as the account of an outside observer, only five miles distant, describing what he saw, and confirming much that is narrated in the official reports and by those who were actors in the battle, particularly in respect to the position where the battle was fought ; a very general and erroneous opinion having grown up that the battle was fought off Marblehead or within sight of Boston, and that it was seen from Boston. One gentleman — I will not call him old, for no one is, or wishes to be, old until he dies — has assured me that as a schoolboy he saw the fight from Milton Hills, and that it took place inside of Boston Light. I asked him if he would not believe the statements of those who shared in the action. He said no ; he preferred his eyesight to their statements, which, however, he would no longer contend against. The probability is that he saw the gun of defiance or notice which the "Chesapeake" fired soon after

she got under way; as he said to me, the battle was fought soon after noon.

An old salt still living in Boston, Benjamin Trefethen, then a young man of twenty-three years, who was on board the "Chesapeake" and stationed at a gun on the spar deck, says, in a printed broadside, dated Boston, Oct. 22, 1881: "When in the offing near Marblehead, between two and three o'clock P. M., as near as I can recollect, the action commenced, . . . and the engagement lasted not more than three quarters of an hour." This only shows how unreliable are the recollections of a sailor participant sixty-eight years after, and how valuable become the records and impressions put down while everything is fresh and vivid in the memory.

Now, the facts are these, as to the time, period, and place of the engagement: Sailing-Master Knox, who piloted the "Chesapeake" out of Boston Harbor, reported the next day to the Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, and said "that he left her at 5 P. M., Boston Light bearing about west six leagues" (eighteen nautical miles). Plotting this course and distance on a Coast Survey chart of the Bay, I find she was then about the same distance from Marblehead, and directly abreast of, and about thirteen miles distant from, Scituate Harbor, the nearest land. Mr. Knox further states that the action commenced about 6 P. M., within about eleven leagues, or thirty-three nautical miles, from the Boston Light. Mr. Spooner's letter confirms this statement, except that he estimates the distance at from twelve to fourteen leagues, or from thirty-six to forty-two nautical miles. An express from Weymouth to Mr. Russell of the "Columbian Centinel" states that "at 50 minutes past 5 P. M. the Chesapeake closed with a British Frigate, and that they were warm at it enveloped in fire and smoke 15 min. past 6 P. M." Lieutenant Budd in his official report states that "the action commenced $\frac{1}{4}$ before six within pistol shot." Captain Broke in his official report says, "At half past five the enemy hauled up within hail of us." Another account, published in the "Centinel" the day after the fight, says, "The Shannon stood to the S^d and E^d and continued on that course until she disappeared from sight in town about 4 o'clock. The Chesapeake also disappeared about $\frac{1}{2}$ past five still standing to the Eastward,"—showing that the engagement could not be seen from Boston.

Still another Boston paper, of June 4, says: "Spectators were collected on every place in Boston which commanded a view of the sea, but the frigates proceeded to the Eastward until lost to sight from the town, and our citizens on shore were thereby spared the distress of witnessing the result, a pain which those had to encounter who were spectators of the conflict in boats and vessels." Then follows an account of the action derived from these spectators, which it is unnecessary to repeat here. Thus the place of the action and the time of the engagement, allowing for a difference in watches, are pretty well defined. After the action, about sundown, the killed were committed to what Paul Jones, after a similar fight, designated as "a spacious grave," and both vessels proceeded to Halifax.

Captain Lawrence has been censured for going out with his young and inexperienced officers and newly collected crew to meet the "Shannon," but as a brave man and officer I do not see how he could have done otherwise. He was under orders to sail immediately; and the presence of an enemy of equal force should not, as it did not, prevent his sailing to meet her. Had he delayed going out, he would have been censured by the Navy Department and the people, and would probably have been relieved of his command. It has also been stated that Lawrence "got up from the dinner-table flushed with wine, and rushed out to this encounter," when nothing could be more untrue. His ship was unmoored and prepared for sea at 8 A. M., and at meridian was got under way, and proceeded to sea to meet the "Shannon," — rather early for an after-dinner hour.

People anxious to find some reason for the unexpected capture of our ship, which so many went out in boats to see victorious, invented all sorts of causes. Lawrence's mistake seems to have been, under the circumstances, in engaging his enemy to windward, according to the rule which was laid down by the writers on naval tactics at that time, and which in a previous action had resulted in his victory in the "Hornet" over the "Peacock" in the same brief space of time as the "Chesapeake" was captured. Captain Broke thought the "Chesapeake" would pass under the "Shannon's" stern, and engage her upon the port or lee side, and therefore directed his men to lie down flat as she passed, to avoid in some degree

her raking fire. Had Captain Lawrence done so, the fate of the action might have been different. Sir Howard Douglas, a good authority, says: "This is an obvious advantage, which, as Sir P. Broke admits, the 'Chesapeake' might have availed of; and it is one which, had it been taken, would most probably have gained some previous advantage." In consequence of engaging to windward, the "Shannon's" sails were becalmed, and the "Chesapeake" shot ahead, and was raked by, instead of raking, her opponent; and the "Shannon's" first broadside and the "Chesapeake's" subsequent falling on board of the "Shannon" enabled her to be boarded, when, every officer on deck being either killed or wounded, her fate was decided.

Communications from the Third Section having been called for, Mr. R. C. WINTHROP, Jr., presented an unpublished letter of Chief Justice Sewall, and nineteen letters of Katharine, widow of Wait Winthrop, a lady who lies buried just beneath the Society's windows, and who figures prominently in Sewall's Diary as one of the numerous objects of his unsuccessful attachment. In this connection Mr. Winthrop alluded to the recently printed and very interesting Address on the Life and Character of Chief Justice Sewall, delivered by Dr. George E. Ellis at the Old South Church on the 26th of October last, certain passages of which, he maintained, did injustice to the above-named lady, and were inconsistent with Sewall's own account of her. Mr. Winthrop paid a warm tribute to her pious and unselfish nature, and protested against any contrary impressions of it which might be wrung from the peevish chatter of a discarded septuagenarian suitor.

Mr. QUINCY read several verses of a song written for the supper of the Freshman Class of Harvard College at the close of the college year 1818, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, prefacing them with some remarks and reminiscences of his own.

Mr. A. A. LAWRENCE presented some original manuscripts in reference to John Brown, mostly written by G. W. Brown, who established the first printing press in Kansas; Charles Robinson, the first Governor elected by the people; Colonel Blood and Captain Walker, who had lived in the State thirty

years. These persons were fully cognizant of all the facts relating to the settlement of Kansas, and they suffered in their persons and property. They have written independently, and their statements will be hereafter of great value to the historian.

Mr. SLAFTER communicated a memoir of the late Charles W. Tuttle.

MEMOIR
OF THE
HON. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, LL.D.
BY CHARLES DEANE.

THE subject of this notice was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, Jan. 31, 1812. His father and his grandfather each bore the name of Richard. The latter served as an officer through the Revolutionary War. His mother was Mary Thompson, daughter of Timothy Thompson, and sister of the late Dr. Abraham Rand Thompson and the Hon. Benjamin Thompson, all of Charlestown. The record of the Frothingham family in Charlestown is of the highest respectability, from the time when William, the common ancestor, who probably came over in 1630 in the fleet with Governor Winthrop, settled there.

The house in which Richard Frothingham was born and spent the period of his boyhood was in Eden Street, on land originally granted to William Frothingham, the first emigrant, who died in 1651, and in whose family it remained until it was purchased in 1867 by the Winchester Home for Aged Women. He first attended a school kept by Polly Frothingham in Main Street. He then went to the public school on the Neck; and, lastly, he attended Master Andrews's Academy in Cordis Street. He early developed a taste for reading, and began to collect books. From money earned by writing for a Mr. Doane in his Brush Factory, he bought an encyclopædia. At eighteen years of age he was clerk with a merchant on Long Wharf, in Boston, and in January, 1833, he entered the employ of John Doggett & Co., the well-known dealers in carpets and furniture, in Cornhill. In April, 1834, at the earnest wish of the late Caleb Eddy, he entered the office of the Middlesex Canal Company, where he remained many years as

clerk, agent, and treasurer, and until the affairs of that corporation were closed up, — about the year 1860. In 1852 he became one of the proprietors and the managing editor of the "Boston Post," having for many years previously written for its columns; and here for thirteen years he did faithful service as the principal contributor to that journal, when, in 1865, his connection with it ceased. After that time he was employed in attending to his private and public trusts and to literary pursuits. He had an active and busy life, and was far more devoted to public duties than to mere personal affairs; but he neglected nothing.

He had a warm attachment to his native town, and was fond of studying its history and of promoting its interests. He early became a member of the School Committee; and from 1838 to 1843, inclusive, he was one of the Trustees of the Free Schools, and during the greater part of the time President of the Board, and in that capacity signed their reports; and while at a later period he was Mayor of the city he was *ex-officio* Chairman of this Board. In 1840 he was chosen one of a Committee on Finance, whose duty it was to audit the accounts of the Town Treasurer, of the Overseers of the Poor, and of the Board of Health; and for several years he continued to be rechosen a member of the same committee, with similar duties. He was influential in establishing the Young Men's Charitable Association, and was connected with the Charlestown Debating Society, the Charlestown Union Library, and also the News Room, no one of which is now in existence.

For five years from 1840 to 1851, inclusive, he was a representative to the State Legislature, and in 1853 a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and was Mayor of the city for three years, from 1851 to 1853. He delivered the address at the dedication of the new City Hall, June 17, 1869; and also the oration at the inauguration of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, June 17, 1872, having served on the committee which had full charge of its design and erection. Of the Warren Institution for Savings he was for many years a Trustee, as also of the Public Library ever since its establishment in 1861; and after the annexation of the city to Boston he was a member of the Boston Library Board until 1879. On June 30, 1876, "Frothingham School and District"

was named in his honor. His connection with many literary, charitable, and other public institutions made him ever an honored guest or a welcome speaker at all civic or military gatherings, whether for business or pleasure.

In his political opinions he was a Democrat, — that is, he belonged to the party which bore that name, — and he did faithful work as a party man. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions in 1852 and 1876, and was the nominee several times in his district for Congress. He served several times as a member of committees, was a delegate to local and State conventions, where he often presided, and was often a speaker at political meetings.

In his religious belief he was a Universalist, and conspicuous as a layman in that denomination. He was often a delegate to its conventions, was heartily interested in its schools and colleges, and was one of the trustees of Tufts College from its incorporation in 1852, and for eight years its Treasurer. His father was one of the original members of the Universalist Society in Charlestown, whose church was dedicated in 1811; and the son, in after years, was Superintendent of its Sunday school. In 1836 he was elected Clerk of the society, and served as such for several years. In 1840 he was a member of the Standing Committee, which office he held, with the exception of five years, till his death, serving almost continually as its chairman. In an address made at the annual meeting of the society in March, 1880, soon after Mr. Frothingham's death, the Hon. T. T. Sawyer paid the following tribute to his associate: —

“Thirty-eight years of service — three as Clerk and thirty-five as a member of the Standing Committee, most of the time as chairman — bears its own witness to his faithfulness and the estimation in which he was held by his associates. No religious organization ever had a more devoted and unselfish officer or member, — on all occasions ready with his counsel, his time, his means, and his hearty interest. Our records are filled with the evidence of what I say, and our memories are crowded with occasions made successful and happy by his presence. The enjoyment, the comfort, the interest of *all* alone occupied his thought; and Christian charity, that greatest of all good things, was never absent from his mind or his soul. Such was the man with whom we have all been associated.”

But Mr. Frothingham's services were not confined to his native town, to his political party, or to his religious denomi-

nation. He served on various State and city committees; he was a member of the State Board of Health, and was from 1875 President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. Elected in 1846 a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he was for thirty years its Treasurer. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and corresponding member of several historical societies in other States, and an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College. He was twice called to deliver Fourth-of-July orations, — once in Newburyport in 1851, and in Boston in 1874. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1858, and that of LL.D. by Tufts College in 1874.¹

In this summary of Mr. Frothingham's busy life but slight mention has been made of his labors in the department of letters, more especially in that of history. His early love of books has been mentioned, and his fondness for what related to the annals of his native town. He collected a large mass of material, both in print and manuscript, for future use, and was known as being most liberal in imparting his unused stores to others who were writing on themes kindred to his own. He thus early laid a foundation for a noble library of monographs and local maps, as well as works of general history, to which he made additions from time to time, as increasing means and opportunities enabled him to do. He was ambitious of being a writer; and in order to discipline his mind for exactness in investigation and statement, he early began to keep a journal for the record of historical events, which he arranged in a tabulated form. He began to write for the newspapers, and thus by the diligent employment of his spare time was preparing the way for that usefulness and distinction as a writer which he afterward attained.

In 1845 he issued the first number of his "History of Charlestown," on the cover of which he says that a few years ago he prepared a series of communications upon the History of Charlestown, intending them for the "Bunker Hill Aurora,"

¹ For the greater part of the facts relating to Mr. Frothingham's early life in Charlestown, and of the dates connected with his public career, I am indebted to his son, Mr. Thomas Goddard Frothingham; and I have not hesitated to use often his own language in embodying his memoranda in this sketch.

but that the advice of friends induced him to keep them and add to them until they might appear in the more pretentious form of a volume. Nos. 2 and 3 followed in 1846; Nos. 4, 5, and 6, in 1847; and No. 7, in 1849. All these comprised three hundred and sixty-eight pages, bringing the History down to the Battle of Bunker Hill, an account of which is included in the last number. Mr. Frothingham evidently intended to bring the annals down to a later period, for the book was never issued as a completed work. The attractive subject of the Siege of Boston, to which he had now arrived in his History, grew to larger proportions on his hands; and before the close of the year 1849 it was issued as a volume by itself.

"The History of Charlestown" is one of our best town histories. Unfortunately, it did not receive the finishing touch of the author, and it contains no index. Since his death the publishers of the book have printed a titlepage and a table of contents, of which the owners can avail themselves if they wish, in binding their numbers.

"The History of the Siege of Boston," published in 1849, is, as I have already said in another place,¹ "a monograph so complete, so thorough in everything relating to the theme and its kindred incidents, that it threw almost all else written on this subject into the shade, as an exhaustive history of the Lexington and Concord affair, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the Siege of Boston." Mr. Ticknor sent a copy of the book to Lord Mahon, who received it too late to be used by him in his History, but who spoke of it as showing "industry and merit." Mr. Bancroft, in a letter now before me, dated New York, Jan. 17, 1850, writes:—

"I received some days ago your History of the Siege of Boston, and I delayed acknowledging it purposely, that I might first examine it. Had I been less certain of instruction, I should have thanked you at once. I am now able to say to you that in my judgment your book excels any that has appeared on insulated parts of our history. It is the best of our historic monographs that I have seen. You have been patient in research and very successful; you have been most impartial; you have brought to excellent materials a sound and healthy judgment; and after finishing all this, your work is pervaded with a modesty which lends a new charm to its merit."

¹ See remarks on the death of Mr. Frothingham in the Proceedings, vol. xvii. p. 332.

This volume went through several editions, and the fourth appeared in 1873.

In 1865 Mr. Frothingham published his "Life and Times of Joseph Warren." He began this work in 1849, and his collection of materials soon became large. A glance at the Preface to the book will show the sources whence his authorities were derived.

It was the most natural thing in the world for Mr. Frothingham to write the Life of Joseph Warren, for "Mr. Frothingham regarded Warren as the embodiment of the spirit of the Revolution. His imagination seems to have been early impressed by the almost romantic career of that youthful patriot, who died in the affair of the 17th of June, just as he had reached the age of thirty-four years. Warren was the central figure always present to his mind, as the granite shaft, erected on the spot where his hero fell, was always present to his sight. The Life of Warren is thoroughly imbued with this spirit. If I should criticise the book, I should say that it lacked the quiet dignity and repose which should characterize the historical narrative; but I should forget, in doing so, that it was Mr. Frothingham writing the Life of Warren. The fervor is glowing and elevated throughout."¹ It is an authentic history of the time in which his hero lived, acted, and died.

Mr. Frothingham's last book of any extent was "The Rise of the Republic of the United States," published in 1872. He probably regarded this as his crowning work. He designed it as a history of the rise of local self-government throughout the colonies, showing that as the colonies grew in strength, the idea of national union was gradually developed. The germ of this sentiment, "the sentiment of nationality," he finds at an early stage in our history, and traces its growth to its final consummation in the Union of 1789.

This book must have cost Mr. Frothingham great labor in its preparation, for his facts were often derived from the most obscure sources. The information here embodied concerning the proceedings of towns and States which preceded and authorized the important movements resulting in the Declaration of Independence and the formation of the United States Government, is ample if not exhaustive. Mr. Winthrop has said of this work: ²—

¹ Proceedings, vol. xvii p. 333.

² *Ibid.*, p. 330.

"It is not, perhaps, a volume to attract the general reader; but the student of political history will always resort to it in tracing the gradual development of the idea of national union on the American Continent, and will find in it a collation of the utterances not only of our own James Otis and Joseph Warren and Samuel Adams and John Adams, but of the great advocates of liberty and union in all parts of the country, from its earliest colonial existence."

It may be added here that the substance of this volume was, previous to its publication, delivered in a course of lectures on the Rise of the Republic before the Lowell Institute.

In 1864 Mr. Frothingham lost a very dear friend in the death of the Rev. Thomas Starr King, in San Francisco, California; and he prepared, and published in a duodecimo volume of about two hundred and fifty pages, a warm and beautiful tribute to his memory. Mr. King had formerly lived in Charlestown, and Mr. Frothingham had formed a close attachment to this cultivated and liberal young preacher and scholar; and this tribute discloses the intimacy of their relations, and the close bond of sympathy in mind and spirit by which they were united. And here I may not omit to mention that Mr. Frothingham had equally intimate relations with another eloquent preacher and divine, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, who was also settled for a time in Charlestown.

His services as Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society for thirty years, in which, says Mr. Charles C. Smith, his successor in that office, "he exhibited the conscientious fidelity and accuracy which were among his distinguishing characteristics as an historian,"¹ by no means exhausted his labors in its behalf. The volumes of its Collections and Proceedings bear witness to his co-operation and aid as editor or contributor. The fourth volume of the fourth series, published in 1858, was edited by him, and contained the correspondence relating to the supplies sent to Boston during the unhappy period following the Boston Port Bill. In that volume was also published a rare manuscript—formerly known to exist, but for a long time lost—called Phineas Pratt's Narrative. Several copies of this tract were struck off in a separate pamphlet for distribution. Mr. Frothingham was also one of a committee on a centennial volume,—the fourth

¹ Proceedings, vol. xvii. p. 335.

volume of the fifth series, — printed by the Society in 1878, of which Mr. Adams, our Vice-President, was chairman.

The Proceedings also contain several of his contributions. At a special meeting of the Society, held on the evening of the 13th of December, 1873, at the house of Mr. Waterston in Chester Square, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Destruction of the Tea in Boston Harbor, Mr. Frothingham communicated a valuable paper, with many illustrative documents, which was printed in the Proceedings under that date.

The monthly meeting of the Society in June, 1875, was, by his invitation, held at his house in Charlestown. On that occasion he delivered an appropriate address, which, in an enlarged form, was printed in the Proceedings. It there includes the account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, by Judge Prescott, for the first time printed. Several papers were communicated by other members, and discussions ensued, after which, as the records of the Society say, "the members adjourned to the summit of Breed's Hill and the grounds on which the battle was fought, where were staked out the outlines of the redoubt and breastwork. The position of the rail fence at the foot of Bunker Hill was also pointed out to the members. After returning to the house, the meeting was formally dissolved, and the members retired to another apartment, where they received additional evidence of the hospitality of their host."

At the October meeting in 1877 he communicated for publication, as from Mr. Bancroft, a transcript of Governor Hutchinson's own account of the interesting conversation between himself and King George the Third, held in the royal closet immediately on the arrival of Hutchinson in London, July 1, 1774. This paper Mr. Frothingham had previously read to the Society, but at that time was enjoined from its publication, though it had been freely used by him in his *Life of Warren*. It was now published entire in the Proceedings. He, also, at this meeting communicated for publication a diary of Francis Newell, of Boston, "from 1773 to the end of 1774," from the original manuscript.

While the first volume of the early Proceedings of the Society, published in 1879, was passing through the press, Mr. Frothingham, by request of the Committee of Publication, prepared for it a memoir of the Hon. Josiah Bartlett, M.D., an

early member from Charlestown. A few copies of this paper were separately issued.

For many years he was a member of the American Anti-quarian Society, and he took great interest in their meetings. On the occurrence of one or more of the semi-annual meetings held in Boston, he extended to the members the hospitality of his home in Monument Square, and also served as their guide in pointing out the objects of interest on Breed's Hill. At the annual meeting in October, 1870, he prepared the Report of the Council, in which he discussed the subject of Municipalities, or Town Governments in the American Colonies.

I have made but a brief reference to his labors as a journalist, or to his services in public life, as a member of the State Legislature, and as Mayor of Charlestown. As a journalist, his pen was actively employed in discussing the party politics of the day; but he also wrote for the columns of his paper many articles of interest as historical treatises and reviews. Though a party man, and devoted to the advocacy of the line of policy pursued by the Democratic party before the War of the Rebellion, the morning after the news arrived that Fort Sumter had been fired upon by Southern rebels, he came out in his newspaper with a noble, patriotic leader, headed "Stand by the Flag," pleading that the Government and its flag be sustained.

While a member of the State Legislature he introduced and carried through that body a bill which provided for security to holders of bank-bills, by compelling banks to make a deposit of bonds with the State Auditor. The same principle had previously been in operation in other States, and has now for many years prevailed with regard to our national bank currency.

I may mention here that he was one of three commissioners appointed by the Legislature, — Dr. Palfrey and Solomon Lincoln being the others, — to report the names of two distinguished citizens whose statues should represent the State at Washington. The committee agreed on John Winthrop for the colonial period, but were divided between Samuel Adams and John Adams for the provincial period. Mr. Frothingham's minority report for Samuel Adams was accepted.

During the time he was Mayor of the city of Charlestown the Corcoran riot occurred; and many will remember

that to his promptness in calling out the local companies of State militia, the Catholic Church was probably saved from destruction.

In the spring of 1852 Louis Kossuth, the eloquent Hungarian patriot and exile, visited New England. The citizens of Charlestown invited him to Bunker Hill, where, on the 3d of May, a large and enthusiastic concourse of persons received him. The route of the procession was so planned as to afford him an opportunity to see the most interesting localities on the way to Breed's Hill, where on the west side of the monument an immense platform was erected. At twelve o'clock Mayor Frothingham addressed Kossuth as follows:—

“Governor Kossuth,—In behalf of the citizens of Charlestown, I bid you a cordial welcome to this memorable place. We stand on America's classic ground. The waters that flow beneath us, and every hill-top and valley that spread out in a beautiful amphitheatre around us, have their story of the men who perilled and suffered for the cause of freedom. Here was fought the first great battle of the War of the Revolution; there [pointing to Cambridge], near the shades of our venerable Harvard, Washington stood when he first drew his sword in that great struggle; on yonder summit [pointing to Prospect Hill] . . . the Union flag of the thirteen stripes was first unfurled to the battle and the breeze; and it was over our proud metropolis that this flag for the first time waved in triumph behind a retreating foe.

“Welcome, great patriot, to these enkindling associations! Your noble nature, your fidelity to principle, your labors, triumphs, perils, and sufferings in your country, and your continued and untiring devotion, in exile, to the cause of your fatherland, proclaim you to be of kindred spirit with the immortal men whose heroism, in a day of baptism of fire and blood, hallowed this soil forever to the lovers of liberty! Welcome illustrious exile, to the sacred inspiration, to the awakening power, of this consecrated spot.”

To this address of the Mayor, of which only a portion is here given, Kossuth replied in a speech of considerable length.¹

Mr. Frothingham resigned the office of Treasurer of this Society at the annual meeting in April, 1877, after a service, as I have already said, of thirty years. The contrast between the financial condition of the Society in 1847, when he took the office, and at the time when he left it, was marked. The Society then had no funds from which they could draw an

¹ See Kossuth in *New England*, pp. 125–136. Boston, 1852.

income, their principal receipts being from annual fees of three dollars a year, from sixty members, and admission fees of eight dollars. A reference to his last account, as rendered, will show the Society's improved condition. Mr. Frothingham was a model treasurer, careful, exact, and conservative; and resolutions testifying to his faithful service were adopted on his resignation. He had a strong attachment to the Society. All its members may be said to have been his personal friends, and he still continued to be a constant attendant at its meetings. His interest never flagged.

In February, 1879, he took a severe cold, which, two days afterward, his physician pronounced to be pneumonia. It soon assumed a serious form. He rallied only to linger, and was never himself again. He occasionally mounted the iron staircase to these rooms, — for his heart was here, — and sometimes he quietly visited other accustomed haunts; but a chronic disease of the brain slowly wore him away. At last, "with very little suffering, and really with many days of quiet rest and comfort, his strength gradually failed until he died, Jan. 29, 1880." When his death was announced, the feeling in Charlestown was well-nigh universal, that the community had lost its first citizen.

At the meeting of the Historical Society in the following February, the President announced the decease of their late Treasurer, with warm words of tribute, and with appropriate resolutions from the Standing Committee. He was followed by several members of the Society, including Mr. Charles C. Smith and Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr.¹

All who knew Mr. Frothingham could testify to the purity and worth of his private character. Says Mr. Winthrop: "Honest as the day, amiable, modest, public-spirited, and patriotic, his memory will be cherished by all who knew him, as we did, with unfeigned respect and affection." Courteous and simple in his manners, the purity of his motives and the benevolence of his heart gave a tone to all his conduct. He was a man to be loved, and had not an enemy in the world. He was practically a public man, a man of affairs, with a wide acquaintance with men. He loved to recall in later years his recollections of the distinguished people he had casually met, as of those with whom he was on terms of acquaintance

¹ Proceedings, vol. xvii. pp. 329-336.

and intimacy. He never forgot that when a boy he twice shook hands with Lafayette ; and while in more recent years he met and conversed with the Prince of Wales and Dom Pedro, he had a sort of grim satisfaction in admitting that he once entertained Jefferson Davis and William L. Yancey. He more than once told me of the interest which Mr. Webster had taken in his historical investigations, particularly those in which he had pointed out how general had been the action of towns and primary assemblies in authorizing or confirming the doings of their representatives in the revolutionary and organic periods of our history.

Living under the shadow of Bunker Hill, he was naturally looked to by visitors as the interpreter of the battle which its monument commemorates. No one imparted information more cheerfully than himself, or more graciously dispensed the elegant hospitalities of his charming home in Monument Square, where, on anniversary or other public days, a welcome hand was extended to the stranger as well as to the friend.

In his twenty-second year, on the 18th of December, 1833, Mr. Frothingham was married to Vrylena, daughter of Deacon Isaac Blanchard, of Charlestown. A pleasant recognition of her sympathy with, and her interest in, his historical studies, is shown, forty years afterward, in an inscription following the titlepage of his "Rise of the Republic," "To my wife I dedicate this work." Three years after his death, as a tribute "to his memory, and to aid the Society in extending its honorable work," she gave this Society three thousand dollars and the stereotype plates of her late husband's historical works, by means of which the "Richard Frothingham Fund"¹ was created, and will forever stand as a memorial of her generosity and her devotion to the memory of her husband.

Funeral services were held in the Universalist Church on the 2d of February, conducted by his pastor, the Rev. Charles Follen Lee, whose simple, touching, and impressive words of tribute went to the heart. As pall-bearers the Massachusetts Historical Society was represented by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams ; the Bunker Hill Monument Association, by the Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln and Abbott Lawrence, Esq. ; the Board of Trustees of Tufts College, by President Capen and the Rev. Dr. A. A.

¹ See the Proceedings, vol. xx. pp. 174, 175.

Miner; the Standing Committee of the Parish, by the Hon. Timothy T. Sawyer and the Hon. Edward Lawrence. He was laid in the family lot at Mount Auburn.

His wife and five children survive him, — one son, Thomas Goddard Frothingham, and four daughters.

The following works by him have been published : —

- Address at the Dedication of the Warren Schoolhouse, Charlestown, 1840.
- Oration delivered in Newburyport, July 4, 1851.
- Mayor's Address. Charlestown, 1851.
- Mayor's Address. Charlestown, 1852.
- Mayor's Address. Charlestown, 1853.
- History of Charlestown. Boston, 1845.
- Siege of Boston. Boston, 1849. Four editions were published.
- Command at Bunker Hill: Reply to S. Swett. Boston, 1850.
- Phineas Pratt's Declaration. Reprinted from 4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. vol. iv. 1858.
- Tribute to Thomas Starr King. Boston, 1865.
- Life and Times of Joseph Warren. Boston, 1865.
- The Rise of the Republic of the United States. Boston, 1872.
- Address at Dedication of Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Charlestown, 1872.
- Oration delivered in Boston, July 4, 1874.
- The Centennial: Battle of Bunker Hill. Boston, 1875.
- The Battle of Bunker Hill, with William Prescott's Narrative. From the Proceedings for June, 1875, vol. xiv. pp. 52-102.
- Illustrations of the Siege of Boston, etc. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for March, 1876, vol. xiv. pp. 261-299.
- The Alarm on the Night of April 18, 1775. 1876.
- Notice of the Hon. Josiah Bartlett, M.D. From the Proceedings, vol. i. pp. 323-330.

No attempt has been made to make a list of the papers and addresses of Mr. Frothingham, not separately published; but mention may be made of a "Sketch of the History of Charlestown," in Hayward's "New England Gazetteer," 1857.

MEMOIR

OF

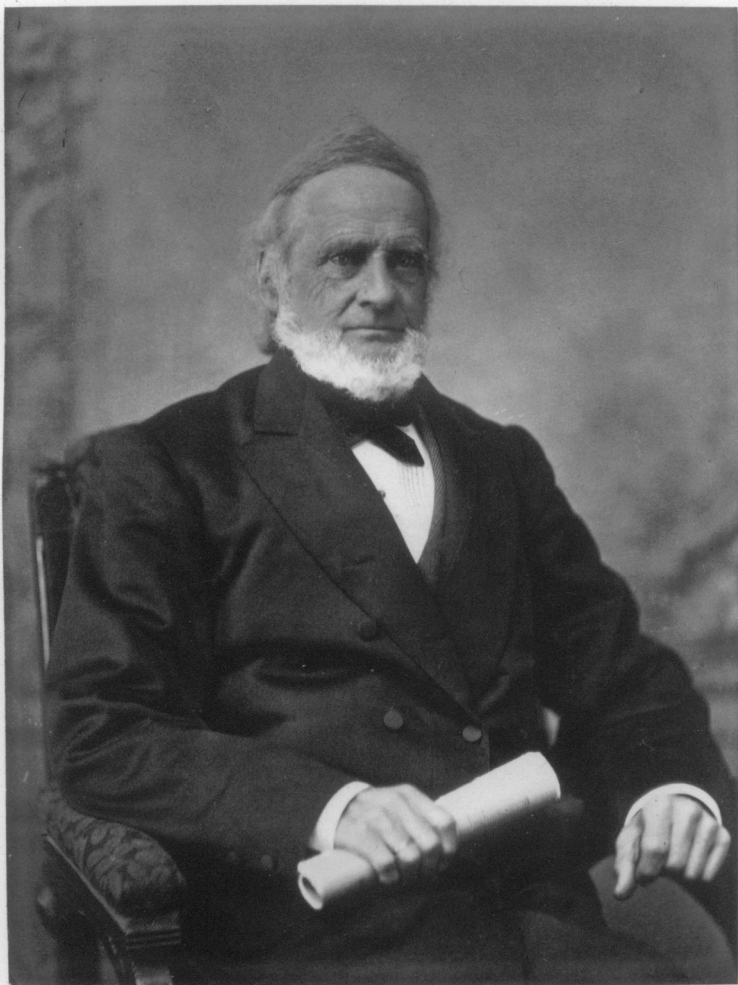
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, LL.D.

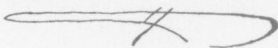
BY CHARLES DEANE.

THE distinguished archæologist and historian whose name is placed at the head of this notice, and who was for more than forty years Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, died on the 5th of September, 1881. Commemorative tributes to his character and genius and to his eminent services were paid by associations and individuals with whom he had for many years been intimately connected. Special mention may be made of those by the Hon. Stephen Salisbury and Colonel John D. Washburn, at a meeting of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society, held on the day following Mr. Haven's death; and of those of the Rev. Edward E. Hale, D.D., in his report of the Council of that Society in October, followed by brief remarks of Mr. Barton, the Librarian, and of Mr. Paine, the Treasurer. Tributes of Mr. Winthrop and of Dr. Ellis, the President and Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at the meetings in September and October of that year, are duly recorded in that Society's Proceedings. The more elaborate tributes of Dr. Hale and of Colonel Washburn, above referred to, are admirable as an analysis of Mr. Haven's fine qualities of mind and as a characterization of the man. Nothing better could be desired.

All these remarks, with resolutions adopted by several societies, were, by direction of Mrs. Haven, printed in a pamphlet as a "Memorial" for distribution.

In the brief sketch which I shall here give, I propose to myself the humbler service of describing Mr. Haven principally through his work.



S. H. Haven


Samuel Foster Haven was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Foster) Haven, and was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, May 28, 1806. He was descended from Richard Haven, of Lynn. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire; and he entered Harvard College in 1822, where he spent two years. He then entered Amherst College, from which he graduated in 1826. After leaving college he began the study of the law, one year being spent in the office of the Hon. Theron Metcalf in Dedham, and one year in the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1829, and passed one year in the practice of his profession in Dedham, and three years in Lowell, where he continued two years longer as secretary of an insurance company. Returning to Dedham in the fall of 1835, he remained there till April, 1838, when he took up his residence in Worcester, Massachusetts, having been previously (Sept. 23, 1837) chosen Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society. In this position he continued till failing health compelled his resignation from active duties, in April, 1881.¹

Mr. Haven's historical and archæological writings were principally prepared in connection with his duties as Librarian, and published in the Antiquarian Society's volumes. He had a natural taste for history, and was a polished writer. On the 21st of September, 1836, a year before he was chosen Librarian, he delivered a centennial address at Dedham, which was published in the following year, and entitled "An Historical Address delivered before the Citizens of the Town of Dedham, being the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town." Entering upon his duties as Librarian in April, 1838, he found congenial work. His first printed report is contained in a pamphlet published in 1839, entitled "Fifty-third Semi-annual Report of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society, May 29, 1839, with the Report of the Librarian." This report of the Librarian is his semi-annual report from October, 1838, to May, 1839, inclusive. The pamphlet also included abstracts of the reports submitted at the annual meeting in October, 1839. A glance at these

¹ A brief summary of Mr. Haven's life in an "Obituary Record of Graduates of Amherst College for the Academic Year ending June 28, 1882," published at Andover, has furnished me with some data for this sketch.

reports by Mr. Haven shows that he fully realized the importance of the work he had entered upon, and that he was maturing his plans for classifying the large mass of historical material which came under his hands. In the report for May, 1839, he says : —

“The duty of arranging the Library according to a scientific method, required of the Librarian by the by-laws, has been the subject of much consideration. Efforts have been made to ascertain what systems have been adopted in other libraries, and to learn the views of persons having the advantage of experience. The result is a conviction that only a very general arrangement of books upon the shelves with reference to subjects is practicable or expedient, and that the classification in the Librarian’s Catalogue should be simple and comprehensive. It is often less difficult to find a book under a general head than to trace it through minute subdivisions, where a difference of opinion may exist as to the propriety of its position. An exemplification of the arrangement proposed by the Librarian for his book of entries, accompanies this report. It will be perceived that, being based upon the great objects of the Society, namely, to ascertain the past, preserve the present, and keep pace with the *progressive* history of America, the titles of the classes have relation to that design, the minuter subdivision being that of dates or periods of time. Foreign works and others not affecting our history must of course be placed under heads appropriate to themselves.”

The next published reports were of the two meetings in 1843, issued separately; but they were mere abstracts, with a list of the books given. Seven years later, in 1850, we have in print the Proceedings for the October meeting, 1849; and from that time to the present the Proceedings of all the meetings have been regularly issued. This circumstance, together with the increase of members and the added interest in the objects of the Society, gave Mr. Haven freer scope in the preparation and publication of his reports, in which he began to embody those delightful disquisitions on historical themes which for so many years gave a charm to the meetings of the Society. He occasionally wrote the reports of the Council, which are signed with his name.

It was now many years since the Society had published a volume of its Transactions, known as “*Archæologia Americana.*” This was Volume II., issued in 1836; but the Society had for some time contemplated an important work. At the October meeting in 1845, it was announced that arrangements

were in progress for the publication of a new volume of "Archæologia," to be made up in part of the earliest records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, containing matters of great interest which had never yet been printed, beginning with the formation of the company in England, and coming down to about the year 1640. These records were exposed to great peril; and as the State had not seen fit to direct their publication, it was hoped that the legislature might be disposed to aid the efforts of the Antiquarian Society in securing their publication.

In entering upon this work, the Council, at the meeting in October, 1849, suggested that it was an undertaking of the Society in a new direction, "indicating a change in the sphere of its operations, which may possibly become more marked hereafter."

Mr. Haven undertook the editorship of the volume. The transcript was made by Mr. David Pulsifer, and the care and labor of collation were shared with him by the Rev. J. B. Felt, one of the Committee of Publication. The volume, or part of a volume, being Part I. of Vol. III. of "Transactions," the text of which consisted of about one hundred pages, was announced at the October meeting in 1850 as having been published. It comprised only the Massachusetts Company's Records from the beginning down to the embarkation of Winthrop at Southampton, March 23, 1630. To this Mr. Haven had prefixed a treatise on the "Origin of the Company," consisting of one hundred and thirty-eight pages. This, with numerous notes to the text, embraced a mass of information about the Company and its members which had never before been brought together, and all students of New England history were grateful to him for his labors. Dr. Palfrey says concerning this treatise: "To no one am I indebted for more light than to that eminent archæologist, Mr. Samuel F. Haven, of Worcester, . . . in elaborating the view presented in these pages of the origin and purposes of the Company of the Massachusetts Bay."

This portion of the Records of the Massachusetts Colony was all that the Antiquarian Society ever published; for on the 2d of May, 1853, the legislature authorized the printing of the first two volumes of the Records, under the supervision of Dr. N. B. Shurtleff; and the unused part of Mr. Pulsifer's

transcript was passed over to the State, and Vol. III. of the Society's Transactions was completed by the publication in 1857 of "Hull's Diary," edited by Mr. Hale.

In December of that year, 1850, Mr. Haven and Mr. James Savage had a discussion in the "Boston Daily Advertiser" on the question as to the number of persons who came over with Endicott, and as to whether more than one ship transported them. The first article, contributed by Mr. Haven, headed "Did Endicott and his Company embark in a Single Ship?" was called out by an adverse criticism, in the November number of the "Christian Examiner," on his recently published notes. Mr. Savage replied in an article headed "Captain Endicott and his Companions came in a Single Ship," and signed "Veridicus." Mr. Haven rejoined, and Mr. Savage had the last word. A few years ago Mr. Haven had these papers reprinted in a pamphlet, with an unpublished concluding number by himself,—No. V., which the editor of the "Advertiser," unwilling to prolong the controversy, had declined to publish,—and entitled it "A Brief Passage at Arms in relation to a Small Point of History,"—one hundred copies of which were printed.

Mr. Haven's duties as Librarian were considerably increased about this time by the necessity of providing enlarged accommodations for the Society. A new building was erected, and in 1853 was completed; and the treasures of the Library and Cabinet were transferred to the present depository, and the annual meeting for October was held in its beautiful new hall. In his report at this meeting he speaks of the obvious necessity for the present, in placing the books upon their shelves, to preserve as far as possible their former arrangement, in order to retain the benefit of the numerical references in the catalogue. This was wise, as any other plan would have been attended with increased labor, and he had enough to do already.

There was a growing interest in the history of the European race in this country; and as materials for that history were rapidly accumulating under his eye, it required time and labor to render them available for use. But Mr. Haven never lost his love for the purely archæological themes to which the Society was early devoted; and in 1855 he furnished, as one of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," a

volume, of one hundred and sixty-eight pages in folio, on the "Archæology of the United States," giving a history of investigations and their results down to the time he wrote. And in the discussion of historical matters in his semi-annual reports for the next twenty-five years, it will be noticed that, interspersed among the discussions of topics more nearly related to our own times, such subjects as American Archæology and Exploration, Mexican Antiquities, Mound Builders, Dighton Rock, the Prehistoric Period in the Old World, Lake Dwellings, the Stone Age, Flint Implements, etc., often employed his pen.

In 1860 the Antiquarian Society published a new volume of "Transactions," — Vol. IV. Mr. Haven, Mr. Hale, and myself had for some years constituted the Publishing Committee of the Society, and now we each contributed a paper to this new volume. Mr. Haven's contribution was a "Narrative of a Voyage to Spitzbergen in the Year 1613," from a contemporary manuscript, with introduction and notes. He had some copies separately issued for private distribution.

Never of a robust constitution, his health was often feeble. He was a solitary man. Losing the wife of his youth a few years after their marriage,¹ his only domestic solace was the care of their only son, bearing his name, who, as he grew up to manhood, fulfilled every promise and hope that had been cherished of him. He graduated at Harvard College in 1852, and at the Boston Medical College in 1855, continued his studies in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and settled in Worcester. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he offered his services, and joined the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment as assistant surgeon. He was regardless of personal exposure, and always accompanied his regiment into battle. At the engagement at Fredericksburg he was killed by a shell, while marching by the side of the color-bearer, Dec. 13, 1862.²

This was a well-nigh crushing blow to his father, already suffering from infirm health; but his library work went on. In the report of the Council at the next meeting of the Anti-

¹ It is stated, at the conclusion of this notice, that on Dec. 8, 1872, thirty-six years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Haven married Frances Williams, daughter of Major Samuel Allen, of Worcester.

² An appreciative memoir of him, by William S. Davis, H. U. 1853, is in the "Harvard Memorial Biographies," vol. i. pp. 192-202, Cambridge, 1866.

quarian Society, written by Mr. Salisbury, he says of the Librarian: "He has not suffered his own labors for the advancement of learning to be diminished by regard to private sorrow or physical weakness."

I have spoken of Mr. Haven as a polished writer. His style was vigorous, and, when occasion called for it, pungent. A very good example of his manner as an historical critic may be seen in his review of the "Memorial Volume of the Popham Celebration, Aug. 29, 1862," which appeared in the Librarian's Report for April, 1865, and which is a masterly discussion, or dissection, of certain novel views relating to New England colonization, then recently broached in the volume referred to.

At the meeting of the Society in April, 1866, a series of resolutions was offered and remarks were made on the recent death of Mr. Sparks; and Mr. Haven joined in a discriminating analysis of the character of that distinguished scholar as an historian, awarding to him the highest praise.

The President also laid before this meeting, as its records recite, —

"a communication from L'Académie d'Archéologie de Belgique, and La Société Française d'Archéologie, inviting this Society to be represented by delegates at an intended congress to be held at Antwerp in August next. It was voted to be represented at that congress; and Charles Deane and Samuel F. Haven, Esquires, were chosen delegates. The President was authorized to fill any vacancy, and, if he deem it expedient, to appoint an additional delegate."

The appointed delegates accepted, Mr. Haven feeling that a voyage to Europe would benefit his health; and as Dr. A. P. Peabody had already made arrangements for a visit to Europe, he was added to the commission. We sailed on the 6th of June for Liverpool, and before reaching London visited Chester, Stratford, Warwick, and Oxford. In London the British Museum and the Public Record Office especially offered objects of interest to American antiquaries; and in the latter we examined, beside other papers of great value, what remained of the "Records of the Council for New England," of which a transcript was ordered by Mr. Haven for the Antiquarian Society's Proceedings. Though constantly suffering from physical weakness, he enjoyed much. Letters

to well-known persons in London opened for him several sources of gratification. It was a real pleasure to him to be invited to the Athenæum Club, to meet there and converse with the Duke of Argyll and other distinguished gentlemen, to drive with that nobleman to the House of Lords, to enter on the floor of the House, sit at the foot of the throne, and listen to a powerful speech from his Grace; but to dine with the Noviomagians at Greenwich, with his old bibliographical friend, Henry Stevens, of No. 4 Trafalgar Square, was a greater pleasure still.

On our way to Scotland we visited Cambridge and Boston, turning aside to Austerfield, Scrooby, and Bawtry, early associated with the Pilgrims Bradford and Brewster, and we were guests of Lord Houghton's friends at Bawtry Hall. While in Edinburgh we had notice that, owing to the prevalence of the cholera in Antwerp, the meeting of the Archæological Congress had been postponed till the next year. We however went to the Continent, and visited many of the principal cities and the objects of interest to strangers. Mr. Haven having resolved to pass the winter in Rome, I left him at Geneva, and returned to America *via* Liverpool.

At the meeting of the Society in April, 1867, allusion was made, in the report of the Council, to Mr. Haven's continued absence in Europe, and to his having sent home a transcript of the "Records of the Council for New England," which was communicated to this meeting, and printed in the Proceedings. This was a document of great value. By the October meeting he had returned home, greatly improved in health; and in the report of the Council made by him, he gave an interesting account of recent archæological discoveries in Europe.

While in Paris, on his way home, he examined the original map of Sebastian Cabot in the National Library, which I had previously seen, and of which I had brought home for the Antiquarian Society a copy of Jomard's reproduction. We were now able to compare notes concerning this interesting relic, of which that Society has now a photographic copy.¹

In the spring of the year 1872 Mr. Haven, wishing to escape the March winds of New England, so much dreaded by

¹ Proceedings Amer. Antiq. Soc. for October, 1866, pp. 10-14, and April, 1867, pp. 43-50; do. Mass. Hist. Soc. xix. 387.

invalids, urged me to go with him to the South. We visited several Southern cities; and as it was during the period of "carpet-bag" government and negro legislation, we saw much that was new to us. He found a warm and quiet nook in Columbia, the capital of the State of South Carolina, where he thought he should like to stay and sun himself for a while; so I left him and came home by way of James River and Chesapeake Bay. Mr. Haven, I believe, found Columbia more warm than quiet; for I understood that a negro riot took place the day after I left, and some shots were fired into the hotel where he was staying. So he came away, and reached home in time for the meeting of the Society, April 23, when he read his semi-annual report. In this he embodied some reflections occasioned by his recent visit. "It is impossible," he said, "to avoid the conviction, now prevalent at the South, that South Carolina will be abandoned by the whites, and given up to the possession, as it is now surrendered to the rule, of the blacks; and that a similar result must follow in every State where the blacks have a great advantage of numbers. For a miracle seems necessary to render it possible for the two races to live together on terms of political equality under such circumstances. Coming generations will be better judges of this possibility than ourselves; and in any event the photographs, and caricatures even, in which the first mixed political assemblies are represented, will be to those generations priceless relics." His forebodings were gloomy, but not more so than circumstances at that time in South Carolina seemed to justify.

The Society for some years contemplated printing a revised and enlarged edition of Isaiah Thomas's "History of Printing in America," first published in 1810. Mr. Thomas had left an interleaved copy of the book, with omissions and alterations, and with new, undigested material for insertion. Samuel F. Haven, Jr., M.D., greatly interested himself in this revision; and in rendering available this material, and in extending the work by original investigation, his labors, long continued, were of great value. But his literary and professional occupations were cut short by the call of his country at the opening of the civil war. In subsequently preparing the new edition for the press, the catalogue of books as left by him was adopted without material alteration. Mr. Haven,

as chairman of the committee, had charge of the work, and with him was associated Mr. Nathaniel Paine. Mr. Joel Munsell, the eminent printer of Albany, a member of the Society, was added to the committee; and at his press the work was issued in 1874, in two volumes, being Vols. V. and VI. of the Transactions.

For a number of years Mr. Haven had been relieved of some of the details of administering the large and growing library of the Antiquarian Society, by an efficient assistant, Mr. E. M. Barton, who has now succeeded him as Librarian. This gave him more time for correspondence and for the employment of his pen on his favorite themes, of which the Society reaped the benefit. Fortunately, Mr. Haven was not wholly dependent for his support on the small salary he received; and for several years the services of his assistant or assistants — for sometimes there were more than one — were wholly paid by him. His work was a labor of love.

The Antiquarian Society for some years had largely increased its interest in archæological subjects, returning in a manner with greater devotion to the object of its first love. This was largely due to Mr. Stephen Salisbury, Jr., who in 1861 passed the winter at Mérida, the capital of the Province of Yucatan, as the guest of Don David Casares, his classmate, where he had an opportunity of studying on the spot the wonderful aboriginal ruins of that province, and of forming the acquaintance of several distinguished archæologists. This visit in time produced its fruit in a series of papers and illustrations with which the Proceedings have from time to time within the last ten years been enriched. Mr. Haven watched the progress of these studies with a growing interest, as well from his well-known native love of the themes as for its opening a new field of investigation for his young friend.¹

At the April meeting of the Society in 1879, Mr. Haven being absent in Florida for the benefit of his health, a portrait of him in oil by E. L. Custer, of Boston, was presented to the Society by the Hon. Edward L. Davis, in behalf of members

¹ See "The Mayas: the Sources of their History. Dr. Le Plongeon in Yucatan: his Account of Discoveries. By Stephen Salisbury, Jr. From the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society of April 26, 1876, and April 25, 1877. Privately printed. Worcester, 1877."

of the Society. Suitable remarks were made, and resolutions adopted. The portrait now hangs in Antiquarian Hall, in company with like representations of the presidents, librarians, and benefactors of the Antiquarian Society.

Mr. Haven was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in August, 1859, and he occasionally attended its monthly meetings. At the September meeting, 1865, he communicated a paper, containing "Proposals for Printing by Subscription a Volume of Poems and Letters on various Subjects, dedicated to the Right Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Esq., one of the Ambassadors of the United States at the Court of France. By Phillis Peters." Then followed a long list of the subjects of the poems, and of the persons to whom the letters were addressed. Under the name of Phillis *Wheatley*, a volume of the poems of this young negro girl had been printed in England in 1773, with her portrait, — a volume frequently reprinted in this country. In 1778 she married a man of her own color, named John Peters; and she died in 1784. It is probable that the volume in regard to which the above "Proposals" were issued was never published.

At the April meeting, 1878, Mr. Haven laid before the Society an extract from the Diary of the Rev. David McClure, D.D., relating to the Battle of Lexington; and it was printed in the Proceedings, with a biographical sketch of Dr. McClure.

In January and February, 1869, a course of historical lectures was delivered before the Lowell Institute by several members of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The course was opened, January 5, by Mr. Winthrop, on "Massachusetts and its early History." Mr. Haven delivered the fourth lecture, January 15, on the "History of Grants under the Great Council for New England." These lectures were afterward printed in one volume, and Mr. Haven added a "Supplement" to his lecture of eleven pages in smaller type, embodying a large amount of additional matter. This lecture increased Mr. Haven's already high reputation as an American scholar. It was separately reprinted, as, with one exception, were all the lectures in the course of thirteen.

Perhaps the last important paper which Mr. Haven wrote was a chapter in Mr. Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston," Vol. I. Chap. II., entitled "Boston Founded," published in

1880. It is a sketch of the history of the Massachusetts Company from the beginning to the time when it was merged in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

Increasing years wore upon Mr. Haven's feeble constitution. For some time before the annual meeting of the Antiquarian Society in 1880, he had sensibly failed. The last meeting which he attended was in that year, when he arose from a bed of sickness to be present and make his report. During the following year he had alternations of strength and weakness, but gradually declined. In April, 1881, he resigned his active duties, and was appointed Librarian *emeritus*. He died on the 5th of September of that year, and was laid in Mount Auburn.

In his will Mr. Haven directed, that, at the death of his wife, or sooner if she should think best, all his books and one thousand dollars in money be given to the Antiquarian Society; the books to be placed in an alcove to be called the Haven Alcove, and the money to be safely invested, and the income used in the purchase of books for said alcove.

Mr. Haven received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1852, and the degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1879. He was married, May 10, 1830, to Lydia Gibbon Sears, daughter of the Rev. Freeman Sears, of Natick, Massachusetts. She died March 10, 1836, leaving one son, to whom reference has already been made. Dec. 3, 1872, he was married to Frances Williams, daughter of Major Samuel Allen, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who survives him.

MEMOIR
OF
CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE, PH.D.

BY EDMUND F. SLAFTER.

CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE, the eldest son of moses and Mary Tuttle, was born in the town of Newfield, Maine, on the 1st of November, 1829, and died in Boston on the 17th of July, 1881. His mother having died when he was very young, he was placed in the family of an uncle in Dover, New Hampshire, the home of his ancestors as far back as 1635. He had a common ancestry with the Wentworths, the Sherburnes, the Langdons, and the Gibbonses, who were distinguished in the colonial annals of New Hampshire. His boyhood and youth were passed in that ancient town, where in its public schools he obtained the elements of a good practical education. He developed at a very early period an extraordinary interest in the study of astronomy. While yet a youth, he constructed with his own hand a rude telescope, which aided him greatly in his favorite pastime of observing the heavenly bodies. Before he reached his majority he devoted several months to the study of the science of astronomy and the use of astronomical instruments, under the instruction of Professor William Cranch Bond, who was then Director of the Observatory of Harvard University. When in 1850 he found himself regularly installed by the authorities of the University as an assistant observer to Professor Bond, it would be difficult to summon language to express adequately the profound satisfaction which he felt in the career that seemed now opening before him in the very line of his youthful aspirations and tastes.

Mr. Tuttle remained four years an assistant at the Observatory ; and notwithstanding the long and successive nocturnal



Faithfully Yours,
C. W. Little

watchings, the intellectual activity and physical endurance which his duties exacted from him, they were years of positive, unalloyed happiness. The astronomical observer, like the scientific or historical investigator, performs a large part of his work without the satisfaction of seeing any ostensible fruits of his labor. The Annals of the Observatory show that Mr. Tuttle in this respect had much reason for self-gratulation, when his youth and the short period of his service are taken into account. This cannot be better proved than by citing the record itself. On the 15th of November, 1850, Mr. Tuttle entered upon the records of the Observatory his observation of the planet Saturn as follows:—

“Saturn looks remarkably distinct. Its belts are easily seen, and the division of the ring is quite conspicuous. I notice that dark penumbral light on the inside of the interior at its greatest apparent elongation from the ball, which I have seen several times before on good nights. It resembles very much the illuminated part of the disc of the moon just before and after conjunction with the sun. It is similar on either side of the planet. Its estimated width is about the same as that of the outer ring, or a little less. The greatest width of the dark ring is at a point on each side of the planet in a line with the axis major of the other rings. From this point it diminishes as it passes behind and in front of the planet, when it appears as a dark hue on the disc. Close to the inner edge of the interior ring, the inside of this dark ring is very sharply defined. But I cannot see that it is detached from it. A dark band of considerable width, the shadow of the ring on the disc of the planet is seen below. With a power of 401 the view is more satisfactory.”¹

The activity of the young observer's mind, as well as the ripeness of his judgment, may be inferred from Professor Bond's accompanying statement, which appeared in the publication above referred to:—

“On the evening of the 15th, the idea was first suggested by Mr. Tuttle of explaining the penumbral light bordering the interior edge of the bright ring outside of the ball, as well as the dusky line crossing the disc on the side of the ring opposite to that where its shadow was projected on the ball, by referring both phenomena to the existence of an interior dusky ring, now first recognized as forming part of the system of Saturn. This explanation needed only to be proposed to insure

¹ *I*de Annals of the Astronomical Observatory, vol. ii. p. 48.

its immediate acceptance as the true and only satisfactory solution of the singular appearances which the view of Saturn presented during the past season, and which we had previously been unable to account for."

On the 3d of March, 1853, the monotonous life at the Observatory was enlivened by an event such as always carries a thrill of joy to the heart of the patient watcher of the heavenly phenomena. On that night Mr. Tuttle had the rare satisfaction of announcing the appearance of a comet which had not been seen by any observer on this continent, although it was afterward found that his discovery had been antedated in Italy, but not for a period sufficient for the announcement to reach these shores. Professor Bond's record of it in the *Annals* is as follows:—

"On March 3d a new comet was discovered by Assistant Charles W. Tuttle. We however subsequently learned that it had been seen two days earlier at Rome by Professor Secchi. Mr. Tuttle computed the elements of this comet from his own observations."¹

The position of this comet in the heavens was near the star Rigel. It revolves round the sun in not less than sixteen hundred years. Mr. Tuttle computed both the elements of its orbit, and an ephemeris of its course.

In 1854 Mr. Tuttle experienced the painful termination of his hopes in the line of his favorite pursuits. Application to astronomical work, and particularly the effect of the powerful light of celestial objects seen through the telescope, and the effort to read the minute divisions of graduated instruments in the night, developed or created a defect in his eyesight which neither time nor medical remedies could restore. The inevitable result, after some delay, was the resignation of his office as assistant observer in the University, which he had held for four years with great pleasure to himself and eminent satisfaction to the authorities of the institution.

Professor William C. Bond in his next report refers to this event in the following language:—

"During the year some changes have taken place in regard to the assistants at the Observatory. Mr. C. W. Tuttle found himself under the necessity of resigning his connection with the Observatory, in consequence of the failure of his eyesight,—a circumstance much to be

¹ *Vide Annals of the Observatory*, vol. i. p. clxxii.

regretted, as he participated faithfully and ardently in our pursuits, and had proved an eminently capable assistant during the four years of his engagement. A journey to the West, affording relaxation from undue exertion of his eyes, has so far arrested the progress of the malady as to enable him partially to resume his duties as an assistant, while at the same time he has entered himself as a law student at Dane Hall."¹

But while he withdrew, about this time, wholly from professional connection with the Observatory, he not only made occasional telescopic observations, but he computed the parabolic elements of the comet of 1857, of the three that appeared in 1858, and, in 1860, observed the occultation of Venus; and his several reports were published in the "Astronomical Journal," printed in Boston, and edited by Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould.

In August, 1855, the next year after he had severed his connection with the Observatory, he made a voyage to England in joint charge with the late Mr. Sidney Coolidge, of the United States Chronometric Expedition, for the determination of the difference of longitude between Cambridge, in Massachusetts, and Greenwich, in England. During his stay abroad he visited numerous places of interest, which he made the subjects of notes and sketches; and he subsequently published these in a series of articles in the "Dover Gazette."

In 1856 Mr. Tuttle was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, and, in 1861, to that of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1857 he opened a law-office in Newburyport, but the next year removed to Boston, where he remained in practice till his death. In the study of the law, particularly in the application of its principles, and in the history of jurisprudence, Mr. Tuttle found much in which he was deeply interested; but for the conflicts and forensic struggles of the advocate, he does not seem to have been qualified by temperament, or taste, or by any special endowments of nature. While he appeared from time to time in the courts, his professional services were mostly rendered in chambers, and were highly satisfactory to his clients. In 1860 he was appointed United States Commissioner, which office he held in Boston for several years.

Soon after he was admitted to the bar he became profoundly

¹ *Vide* Annals of the Observatory, vol. i. p. clxxix.

interested in historical investigations; and to these studies he devoted all the leisure hours which could be spared from an exacting profession. His natural talent, or genius, if we may use the word, for nice and discriminating observation, as displayed in his work at the Observatory, served him well in this new field of labor. The results of his investigations, at least the more prominent ones, appeared in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, in the *Dover Inquirer*, in the *Notes and Queries*, of London, England, in the *Magazine of American History*, in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, and in other periodicals. In the first-named of these serials he published an account of the Tuttle family in New Hampshire, the Isles of Shoals in 1653, a *Memoir of Colonel Nathaniel Meserve*, a *Memoir of Christopher Kilby*, a *Memoir of John Alfred Poor*, and *Sketches of Captain Francis Champenowne*. From the time he became a member of the Historical Society, a great number of papers from his careful pen may be found in the *Proceedings* covering the eight years of his membership. Most of them are brief; but they contain, nevertheless, either by a new interpretation or the discovery of facts hitherto unnoticed, what he justly regarded as a contribution to historical knowledge.

All the papers given to the press by Mr. Tuttle were prepared from original sources, with great care and patience. The few pages which they occupy represent investigations which, in the diffuse and amplified style of the popular writer of the day, might easily have been expanded into volumes. But for this he had no fondness. It was hostile to his taste, and alien to all his ideas of good historical work. He could not have been induced, by any considerations, to become what we appropriately style a "hack-writer," a mere gatherer-up of other men's gleanings with their mingled errors and misstatements. The sifting process was what gave a special zest to his investigations. He carried enthusiasm into all his work; and when from the mouldy and worm-eaten records of the past, he elicited an important date or fact which might prove to be a key to some mystery or apparent want of sequence in history, he was exhilarated by it, as he had been in earlier years on the discovery of a comet, or a new element in the rings of Saturn.

In 1874 Mr. Tuttle delivered a discourse before the New

Hampshire Historical Society on Captain John Mason, the patentee and founder of New Hampshire. This paper, expanded into a memoir, was intended to be part of a monograph on John Mason, prepared by Mr. Tuttle as one of the publications of the Prince Society. His hope that additional information might be discovered through the agency of the Record Commission of England led to delay, and unfortunately the work was left in an unfinished state. The manuscript is in the possession of the Council of the Prince Society, and will probably be printed after some additional editorial work.

In 1877 Mr. Tuttle read a paper before the Maine Historical Society on the "Conquest of La Cadie by the Dutch," and, in 1880, delivered the "Bi-centennial Discourse" before the New Hampshire Historical Society, commemorating the establishment of civil government over the Province of New Hampshire in 1680. At the last meeting of the Historical Society which he attended, soon after his return from a visit to the island of Bermuda, undertaken partly for the recovery of his declining health and partly for the execution of a commission to make historical investigations, he made to us an interesting communication touching the conveyances of Indian slaves, the evidence of which he found in the records of that island. These persons were, he inferred from the correspondence of dates, Pequots and survivors of King Philip's War, who had been sold into slavery by order of the General Court. His mind was thus always on the alert to gather up and preserve whatever might cast a ray of light upon any remote event in history.

Mr. Tuttle became a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1873, and took an active part both on special committees and as a member of the Council. He was likewise a corresponding or honorary member of a great number of other kindred societies. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College in 1854, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Dartmouth College in 1880. He was married in 1872 to Mary Louisa, only daughter of the Hon. John C. Park, who survives him. He left no children.

In his social relations Mr. Tuttle was gentle, modest, and unassuming. He was warm-hearted, and always overflowing with the spirit of kindness. He was moderately reticent,

and had little ambition for seeming to impart to others information which he did not himself possess. But on themes that lay within the sphere of his personal observation, particularly those to which he had given a scrutinizing investigation, he was warmly responsive, and ready freely to unfold all the rich treasures of his accumulated knowledge. He was simple and dignified in his bearing, faithful in his friendships, a genial and instructive companion; and his death, in what seemed to be the prime of his career of usefulness, will long be deplored by a large circle of scholars who knew him well and appreciated his excellent and rare qualities.